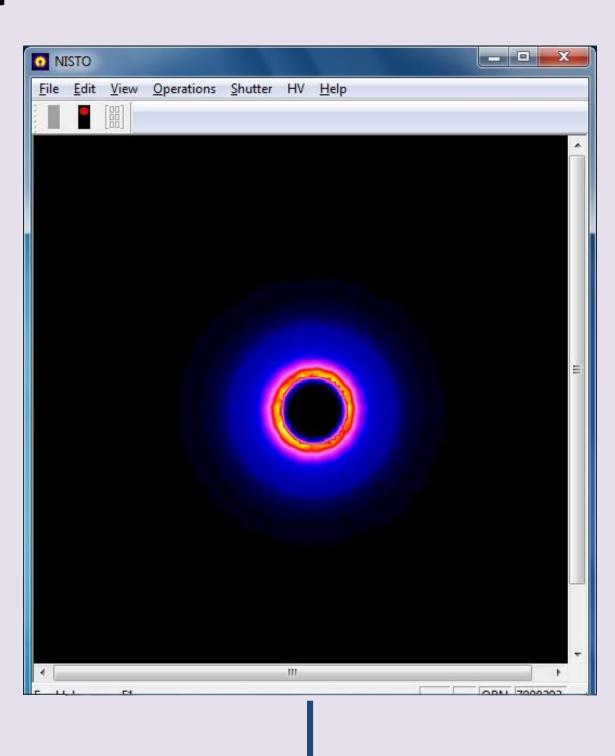
Time Dependent SANS Sample Environment Capabilities at NIST <u>Jeffery Krzywon¹</u>, Cedric Gagnon^{1,2}, John Barker¹

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Generating Time Dependent Data

The NISTO software package, used to collect data from Ordela* detectors at NIST, can collect data as a raw data stream from the detector. The raw data are 4-byte (32 bit) neutron event words encoded with the pixel coordinates of the event, a time stamp and event meta data.

Time-dependent neutron events are sent as two consecutive event words, each with a 13 bit time stamp for a total of 26 bits of precision. The time stamp is the amount of time relative to a counter reset, in 10⁻⁷ seconds, giving a maximum cycle time of 6.71 seconds. To reset the counter to 0, a 5V pulse is sent to the detector, starting a new cycle. If the counter overflows (rollover event) before a reset is given, a specific bit on the next event word is set to 1. Neutron events are processed in a FIFO manner, so all event words are in chronological order.



911f1c42 41740000 820a4d2a 41940000 98623e41 41960000 85e84a48 419b0000 92c8323f 41d10000 85833c50 42e10000 884d3f46 42ed0000 96ac3e41 60210000 99282b40 40520000 9c904b2c 40560000 89743134 40660000 9b423929 40730000 9c173c3b 40780000 8f123b3b 40d90000 98c73951 40fd0000 9d353d3b 410d0000 8781413a 41170000 80380679 41190000 98ac302a 411b0000 89f80b51 412f0000 983e4435 41460000 96eb5758 419e0000 9256404f 41d70000 96ee4a50 42340000 9a2f2541 42590000 9227432a 42850000 991d6629 42aa0000 8a354b67 42b60000 9a432a40 604d0000 8be13f43 405e0000 96ed382b 40980000 82512945 409a0000 86324a4d 40a60000 9b6b412c 40e00000 87244229 40e60000 89f93d32 41000000 819a5244 413c0000 89d8283d 41460000 88424f4e 416d0000 83ae2e2d 416e0000 9d473d46 41760000 8f43472d 41dd0000 9b76414a 41fb0000 9394242f 421f0000 8261483b 42510000 8462393e 42750000 0995433b 9d72363e 42c30000 96403042 42d50000 876b4a49 601e0000 9d654141 404b0000 9dfe3f43 40500000 93f3342e 405b0000 98823d25 40dc0000 9a8d4e34 41360000 91f92a51 41480000 95e84141 41840000 87855046 41b10000 97da684d 41c50000 91323f4b 41c60000 8c8a411c 41ea0000 8a023523 41fc0000 91dc4d36 422e0000 9ead2e3c 42320000 81d3331 42420000 82652362 42460000 9c1323d4 42470000 826523d4 42470000

Data Handling

The SANS Igor Reduction software package¹ includes a panel for processing the list of event words, as of v7.2.

The panel allows the user to take all data between two time points, relative to the cycle start time, and create a separate 2D SANS pattern from it. This 2D pattern is called a slice or bin. The number of bins and the start time and end time for bin are all independently variable. Two bin spacing types are built in, equal time and Fibonacci time scales, but any custom spacing is possible.

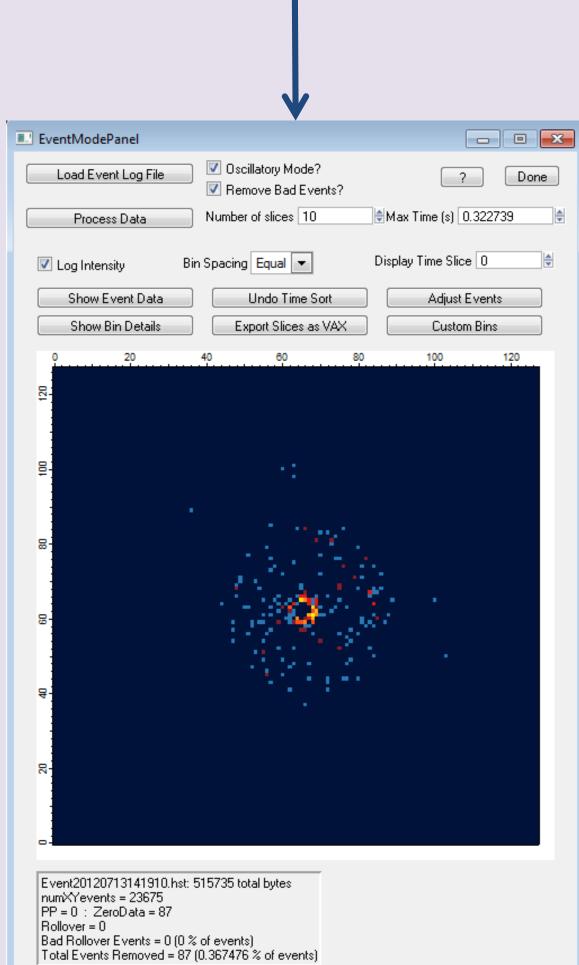
The 6.71 seconds cycle time limit is overcome by multiplying the number of rollover events between each consecutive time reset by the maximum cycle time and then adding that time to the event word time.

Occasionally, event words are not in a FIFO manner, or a rollover event is not properly credited. The software can remove these 'bad' events if the user wishes.

For large data sets, loading the data can be time consuming.

Highlights:

- Separate data into any number of bins of any amount of time for each bin
- No effective cycle time limit
- Visualization of event number as a function of time to see any 'bad' events
- Ability to remove these bad events



Sample Environment and Equipment

Physica Marie Control of the Control

Anton Paar MCRXX1 Series Rheometer¹

Overview

- Primary Use: SANS of samples under stress in the 1,3 and 2,3 planes
- Modes of Operation: Continuous, Oscillatory, Start-Stop/Startup/Stop
- Torque Regime: 0.1 μNm to 230 mNm
- Available Models: MCR 501 (not available for USANS), MCR 301

Time Dependent Capabilities

RheoSANS as a function of time for any mode of operation

How It's Done

- At the end of each cycle/oscillation, the rheometer sends a voltage pulse to the detector
- SANS instrument and rheometer coordinate via a series of on/off TTL signals (handshaking)

1,2-plane Shear Cell^{2,3}

Overview

- Primary Use: SANS of samples under shear in the 1,2 plane
- Modes of Operation: Continuous, Oscillatory
- No torque feedback shearing cell only

Time Dependent Capabilities

Shaft position as a function of time for any mode of operation

How It's Done

Processes are similar to rheometer control



Rotating Cell Holder⁴

Overview

- Primary Use: Prevent sedimentation
- Modes of Operation: Continuous
- Modular Design Each holder independent
- Center of neutron beam is the center of sample rotation
- Designed/Developed at Uppsala University for use at NIST

Time Dependent Capabilities

 Remove time dependence of sedimentation by tuning rotation speed to settling time

How It's Done

- Direct control of the motor that rotates the holders via SANS control software
- Motor drives a belt attached to the outer part of the holder



TISANE (Stroboscopic) Chopper⁵

Overview

Dual choppers spinning in opposite direction

Time Dependent Capabilities

Sub-millisecond time resolution SANS measurements

How It's Done

- Chopper frequencies cause neutrons to hit the detector in pulses with a characteristic time between pulses
- Rheo-small-angle neutron scattering at the National Institute of Standards and Technology Center for Neutron Research L. Porcar et al 2011 Rev. Sci. Instrum. 82, 083902
- Spatially resolved small-angle neutron scattering in the 1-2 plane: A study of shear-induced phase-separating wormlike micelles M.W. Liberatore et al 2006 Phys. Rev. E 73, 020504
 Measuring material microstructure under flow using 1-2 plane flow-small angle neutron scattering A.K. Gurnon et al 2014 J. Vis. Exp. 84, e51068
- A holder to rotate sample cells to avoid sedimentation in small-angle neutron scattering and ultra small-angle neutron scattering experiments, Anders Olsson et al 2013 Meas. Sci. Technol. 24, 105901

 Stroboscopic Small Angle Neutron Scattering Investigations of Microsecond Dynamics in Magnetic Nanomaterials A. Wiedenmann et al 2010 Springer Series in Solid-State Sci. 161, 241